EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Seward - The Amenities of Political Life in America, From the Times.

On Saturday last Hon. Mr. Scoffeld, of the House of Representatives, made a speech which ought to give him rank among that class of our Congressional orators whose utterances demonstrate their possession of a high statesmanlike ability, a calm philosophic intellect, and a fine appreciation of those personal amenities which soften the asperities of politics and are indicalive of a lofty nature. After beautifully surveying the political field and the country's prospects, in gross and in detail-after fearlessly administering a blow to the celebrated but friendless Southern Confederacy-after a short but withering glance at President Johnson, he boldly levelled his intellect at "one old man," and projected nimself-aided by Hon. Thad. Stevens-in the following style:—

"A perficious Secretary—one old man—charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, sought to preserve the debris of the Contigeracy. He now stands in the way. He is plotting now a theory of estoppel. He takes the postupon that the will of these twenty three States—nay, that the will of these twenty three States—nay, that the will of these twenty-six States—if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing unless two or three millions of Rebels in the late Contiderate States sanction it. The Secretary proposes to associate with himself one other of man, who happens to hold the balance of power on a bench of nine judges charged with the decision of questions of law. The old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his co-diplomatist on the Bench the precedent by which he is to govern. An Englishmen once on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveller, came upon an old Englishmen once on exhibiting the quarties of his kennel to an American traveller, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. 'That,' said the nobleman, 'is the bost dog in the pack; he is lame and biind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have.' 'For what?' said the traveller. 'His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the pupples on the track and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hard y dignified to compare the corretary of State to that old pointer, compare the Secretary of State to the Souther, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman. 'I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that ied him or barked upon a mase trail.'" (Laughter and applause.)

The Speaker nammered with his mallet to restore the Schotz Mr. Schodad, metalising the object of the

order Mr. Scoffeld, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out? No, suggested Stevens in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. Inc remark was laughed at by those near enough

The "one old man" here referred to has been prominent as an American statesman for over thirty years. During that time he has for two successive terms been Governor of the State of New York: he has for two successive terms (or twelve years) been a Senator of the United States; he has for two successive Administrations occupied the position of Secretary of State. He began his public life as the advocate and upholder of those principles of universal freedom which he has lived to see trinmphant in his native land. For over a quarter of a century he was the champion of the slave, and in every position he held, State and national, was the foremost in projecting, and the most cloquent in urging measures for his liberation. As Governor of this great State, his administration is memorable for the controversy with the Executive of Virginia in relation to slavery and the rendition of fugitives, and no less mem by the fact that then every vestige of slavery was cleared from our statute-books.

As Senator of the United States, his career will forever be honorably distinguished in American history. In the great controversies of that time-from those which opened with President Taylor's Administration to those which closed with President Buchavan's -- from the admission of California into the Union to the secession of South Carolina from the Union, Mr. Seward was recognized as the faithful, wise, and brave leader of the party of "Freedom and Union." As Secretary of State, and as the most trusted counsellor of Mr. Lincoln during the sacrificial times of the war. Mr. Seward was unflinchingly firm to the convictions he had so long defended, and he achieved the crowning triumph of his life in countersigning the Emancipation Proclamation which he had urged President Lincoln to issue. His record as an advocate of freedom and human rights, of the emancipation of the Southern slave and the liberation of the Northern mind, has been unwavering and decisive from first to last-from the time when he stood almost alone, in this respect, as a statesman, to the hour in which his old enemies, incontinently rallying under his standard, attempted to wrest it from his grasp. In this view the services and labors of no other American statesman can com-

Under all circumstances true, against all opposition firm, unterrified by the menaces of his pro-slavery adversaries, unmoved by the seductions of power, unshaken by the storms of war, courageous in the darkest hours, and hopeful when even a nation was in despatr, he has stood the type not only of the philosophic statesman and the consumate diplomast, but of the loftiest order of American patriots.

In view of the personal character, if not the public services, of the venerable statesman, it is as disgraceful that he was assailed in Congress in the style of last Saturday, as that he should have been the victim of Payne's dagger.

Finance and Currency.

From the Tribune. As to the prospective action of Congress on finance and currency, our guess may prove quite erroneous; but it is our impression that the sum total of the doings of this session will be just about nothing at all. We judge that there is a majority in the House who would be gratified if further inflation and debasement could be covered by any decent pretext; we trust that there is no majority in either House ready to venture upon it without a pretext. The Senate, we hope, would not vote to inflate whether with or without a pretext, but it has not yet broken ground for prompt resumption; and does not allow us to forget that it originated the provision of last session whereby the Secretary of the Treasury was forbidden to make good Government's greenback promises to pay. Until further developments, we shall presume that the proximity of the 4th of March and the urgency of other business will preclude decisive action on the currency at this session. Meantime, Secretary McCulioch will go ou with his regular withdrawal and destruction of greenbacks at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month.

This is not much, but it is better than nothing As to the various projects which look to the wholesale withdrawal of the notes of our National banks and their replacement by greenbacks, we regard them all with complacency, if not with positive favor; but we insist that resumption shall be the first step. Let us have no more systematic national falsehood. When our greenbacks were first authorized and issued, was with a distinct understanding that they should be convertible into interest-bearing bonds at the option of the holder, and that they should be redeemed in coin at the easiest possible day. They were issued as a gigantic forced loan, in satisfaction of our imperilled Union's

urgent, imperious needs. The expedient scarcely differed little in principle from, but was an improvement upon, that debasement of the counsge so familiar to the despotic rulers of the middle ages. Its justification is found in the national peril wherein it originated, and which it powerfully aided to overcome. But though a weary army may be marched five miles further on the stimulus of a gill of whisky per man, it by no means follows that its efficiency would be increased by keeping if drunk evermore. It is high time that we began to taper off; for, though getting soper is publican party resort to violence, their violence

a less delicious experience than that of getting drunk, it is decidedly more wholesome, and the

apen of time renders it indispensable, When the groenbacks were first issue I, they were tactily regarded as promises to pay so so no as we could so soon, at least, as the stress of war should have passed away. Now that we have peace, and are paying off national debiration than incurring it, let us resume payment; at all events, let us not multiply falseboods which have not even the doubtful merit of deceiving. Only let the treasury resume pay-ment in coin, and then, if there be an equitable mode of replacing our bank not: currency by greenbacks, we have not the least objection.

Strategical Movements on the Impeachment Question-The Issue and the Settlement. From the Herald.

A few weeks ago the impression generally prevailed that the impeachment agitation was all moonshine. Next, when it began to assume the character of a fixed design, it was denounced as despotic and revolutionary by the astonished Southern Rebel press and their allies, the Copperhead organs and orators of the North, and as certain to involve the country in another rebellion. In the next place, with the exposure of the folly and fallacy of all such ridiculous threatenings against a plain constitutional proceeding on the part of Congress, we are happy to announce some signs of a recognition of the necessities of the situation in the carter most immediately interested. The tain private advices we have just received from Washington, which include the following stateen:s as emanating from a high authority.

The impeachment movement will not be pushed during the present session. The Judiciary Committee of the House will probably be occupied till March in examining witnesses, llecting evidence, and making up a Meantime, as we are informed, President Johnson is expected to broach a compromise with Congress on the Greeley platform of a general amnesty to Southern Rebeis, State by State, for impartial suffrage, whites, mulattoes, negroes, and all. This plan proposes to let each State concerned act for itself, and when it shall have oluntarily granted impartial suffrage, to admit s representatives into Congress, chosen upon basis, and then, with certain exceptions, to grant to the Rebels of the State thus reinstated a general pardon. We understand that Cnief istice Chase is inclined to favor this proposition, together with some leading members of Congress, and that Gree ey, like Barkis, is also illing. Leading Southern men are to be conulted, and some considence is expressed in the access of the scheme.

This may, perhaps, account for the milk in Greeley's coceanut. Ever since his famous first Bull Run escapade he has been the most easily frightened man in the country. His budget of blunders in consequence has been truly deplorable, from his proposition to pay the Rebels four hundred millions of goldars for their negroes, down to his last blundering nanifesto for a universal amnesty, negro suftrage or no negro suffrage. Of coarse he is trightened out or his wits at this impeachment movement, from the terrible threatenings of the Copperheads. But he blanders worse than er in regard to the course of the Heraid.

e will have it that it was the Heraid that d poor Pierce and the Democracy to their struction on that fatal Kansa-Nebraska bill: and he fears that, in this "malicious mockery" of the Herald on this impeachment remedy, we are now leading the Republicans on the road to ruin. Let us assure our frightened philoso-pher that there is no dauger in this remedy of impeachment, none whatever; and that in our discussions of the subject we are looking only at the general interests of the country, and for the shortest, simplest, and most available programme for a decisive settlement with the

Does this new departure suggested in behalf of the President meet the necessities of the case? As we understand it it involves the cast-ing out of the pending Constitutional amendment and the readmission into Congress of the Rebel States, under their concession of negro sufrage, just as they are. Under this plan, within a twelvemonth Mason and Slideil may be back again in the Senate, and most of the old ecession Southern delegations of 1860-61 may be back again in the House, agitating State rights once more, and the unconstitutionality of the war for the Union, and all its debts and abligations. Is it not wiser, first of all, to fix tnese obligations in the Constitution beyond the reach of a repudiation party, and wiser, as the pending amendment proposes, to let each State for itself take negro suffrage with negro representation, or give up the one in withholding th other? We think so. At all events, we want some other securities for the juture besides Greeley's universal panacea of a general Rebel amnesty and negro suffrage.
But the paramount issue which now demands

ettlement is the line of demarcation between the functions of the Executive and the powers of Congress, Under Jackson the latter, day olicy of Executive encroachments upon the exclusive powers of Congress was commenced, which, from his examples, has been steadily advancing, until now we find the Executive not only assuming the highest and most exclusive powers of Congress, but charging usurpation upon the two Houses in presuming to deny him these legislative powers, and in refusing to endorse his acts done without authority in law. The constitutional line of demarcation, therefore, between the law-making and the law-exe-cuting branches of the Government must now be fixed and settled. So clearly, too, is this line drawn in the Constitution, that Congress has only to assume and exercise its rightful authority in order to settle the question.

We guess that the amendment, added to a reconstruction bill offered the other day in the House, providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the re-establishment of martial law in the Rebel States, has this settlement in view. Let this thing be passed into a law over the President's veto, and then in his reusal, if he shall refuse to execute the law, the last resort of impeachment will admit further delay. The prospect is that under this test the Executive will plead a justification ngainst Congress from the Supreme Court, in which event, under the pressure of this great revolution which is upon us, President Johnson will be removed and the Court reconstructed. to make way for the will of the sovereign people as represented in Congress.

The Democracy and the Impeachment From the World.

Mr. Greeley, who has recently spent several days in Washington, briefly sums up the result of his observations, in an editorial in Monday's Tribune. On the subject of impeachment he makes this statement:- "The idea of impeaching and removing President Johnson has more strength in the House than we had supposed, and seems to be gaining supporters. However, it is not likely to be definitely acted on at the

present session. This confirms the impression we had received from our own sources of information. The enemies of the Presideat are keenly in earnest. Soon after the 4th of March they will vigorously press the impeachment. Mr. Greeley thinks the movement intemperate and fraught with probable ruin to the party; but since his famous Niagara mission, the party has been accustomed to pay little respect to his judgment. The impeachment will proceed in spite of him, and before the trial is concluded we shall doubtless see him whipped into the traces by the coercive

power of party discipline. In so great a conjuncture as a groundless attempt to depose the President, what will be the course of the Democratic party? It is quite impossible that this question should receive a circumstantial answer in advance. the Democracy will resist by force, or by peace-ful opposition, cannot be decided until it is seen to what precise pitch of headlong extrrvagance

will probably be retorted; but turbulence and bloodsbed are, on all accounts, to be deprecated, and should be reserved as a last appliance when all other remedies have failed. The right of the people to resist usurpation and tyranny by arms is plainly written in the Constitution, in the declaration that "the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed." But this is a right to be used only in the extremity of otherwise

remediless oppression.

We are quite of Mr. Greeley's opinion that im-We are quite of Mr. Greeley's opinion that impeachment will recoil against the Republican party, and open for it "a short road from a malority to a minority." Assuming this opinion to be correct, there will be no necessity for violent tedrers. The impeachment will rouse and agitate the country; but where the bailot-boxes are open and elections free, an incensed people seldom need have recourse to arms. Outrages flagrant enough to stir up popular passions to armed resistance, can be used pular passions to armed resistance, can be used to much better effect in strengthening and animating political opposition. To retain Mr. Johnson in office by force would be a far less signal triumph for the Democracy than to restore him to office by a regular election. If he is deposed payt spring or is deposed next spring or summer, there must be an immediate Presidential election to fill the vacancy, and the Republicans would leave their opponents no choice in the selection of a can

It would be due to justice that Mr. Johnson's character should be vindicated against unjust aspersions, and no vindication would be so triumphant, or would give him such standing in the eyes of Europe and of posterity, as a in the eyes of Europe and of posterity, as a restoration to office by the free suffrages of an honest and outraged people. The instinctive love of fair play which runs in the Saxon blood easily makes a hero of the victim of malignant persecution, without much regard to his personal qualities. The English people have little respect for the character of John Wilker, but when they saw him wronged and the English Constitution violated in his person, they bore him back in triumph to the Parliament from which he had been ejected. The radical may unwittingly render Audrew Johnson a similar

Mr. Johnson, if impeached, will not be tried by a secret Star Chamber, but by the Senate in open sessions. The public are just as competent to judge of the evidence as the Senate itself. And they will judge. The evidence will be discussed in every independent journal in Europe and America, and the conscience of fair-minded men will make a just decision, whatever may be the verdict of the Senate. By putting the President on his trial, the Republi cans will subordinate political considerations to the question of personal guilt; and the conscience of the country will be shocked and out raged if he is condemised as a criminal on ac-count of his honest political views—views which, it will be shown on the trial, he shares with his immediate predecessor in office, and with all our most eminent jurists and statesmen. It will not suffice for the prosecutors to confute Mr. Johnson's political opinions; they must esta-

Whether his opinions are right or wrong is really nothing to the purpose. In any fair judgment, these will be laid quite out of the case, and nothing be considered but whether the President bas been guilty of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." it is not the policy of the officer, but only the guilt of the man which can form any just ground of impeachment, and if he is condemned for his policy without any evidence of crime (as he will be, if condemned at all), the country will sit in review on the proceedings of the

Senate and reverse its judgment.
If the Senate give Mr. Johnson a fair hearing, through such counsel as he may select, the Democracy would make a fatal mistake if they hould attempt to interfere with the procee ings, or to resist the sentence, instead of awaiting the verdict of the country on the result. The Republicans are apparently about to commit a stupendous blunder. Instead of interposing between them and political suicide, it is the business of the Democracy to take advantage of their folly, when they have gone too far

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2000 reams Fo lo Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
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By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Gaiveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 SOUTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. January 7, 1867.

Scaled Proposals, in amplicate, with a copy of this advoltement stranged to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of \$67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dolars) for the Designer, Breakware Research lais), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the little of May, and to be completed by the little of sep ember, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as no sible unitorm. Or the total amount of stone, four fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and ove-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth or a

I ne stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his avents shall find toem to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persors, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the

ments will be made during the delivery of the Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone Envelopes of the Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are

AY, the 21st of 2 solution apply at this office, a for further information, apply at this office, For further informati

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Detormity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1868. Address Kimball & CO.

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PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA.

Daoposals for army transportal field.

Quartermaster-Greenal's Oppice, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1857.]

Scaled I reposale will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 23th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending march 21, 1868, on the following routes:

ROULE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Facific Hairoad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Latamie. Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Ferritory of Mentana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and cent of longitude 114 deg., and in the Ferritory of Idaho, south of latitude 40 deg., in-cluding, it necessary. Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kan-as, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railread, E.D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot; that may be designated in that Ferritory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees. From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in toat cortion of Dakotah Territory lying east of

the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1 30,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 2 0,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 2 8,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000

pounds.

Troposals will be made for each route separately.
Budders will stare the rate per 100 pounds per
100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in
each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867,
and ending March 31, 1868.
Bioders should give their names in full, as well
as their places of residence, and each proposal
should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of
ten thousand \$10,000) dollars, signed by two or
more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case
a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in
the proposal to the party proposing, the contract

the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in

the following amounts:—
On Rcute No 1, \$250,000.
On Route No. 2, \$200,000.
On Route No. 3, \$100,000.
On Route No. 4, \$50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the locality and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they indy comply with the requirements of this ad-

The party to whom an award is made must be pre-pared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of The right to reject any and all bids that may be flered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the lst day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or avency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No 1 at Omana, N T; for Route No 2 at Fort Riey, Kansas; for Route No 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at saint Paul, Municipal of the result for each of the Minusota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the con-

tract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quar-termaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leaven-worth, Omaha, Sainta Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quar ermaster-Gen. rat, 1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A. DROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES,-

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. BAITTMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1807.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at inis Office until HURSDAY, 12 o'clock M.,
January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full fie-hand good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five e years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The audity of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which gurrantee must accompany the he horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any pro-

The Government reserves the right to reject any or al. bids. Payment to be made on completion o Bios will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Balti-more, Md. by order of the Quartermaster-General

A S KIMBALL, Captain and A Q. M. U. S A, Depot Quartermaster. 1 11 11t

RAILROAD LINES.

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Inland Steam Savigation Company's
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G LOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 1 630 MARKET Street. Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will tals day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baitimore, and Washington for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

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Of New York, President

E. C. PSCHIN

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